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Will President Harrison Avoid this Final Scandal?

On October 13 John I. DAVENPORT wrote to the Chairman of a committee of the Fiftysecond Congress an exceedingly impudent letter, refusing to obey the committee's summons to appear and testify. DAVEN-PORT coolly informed Congressman Firch that he was then so busily engaged in the discharge "of numerous duties of the most trying and intricate character, which may be summed up in a few words, to wit: To enforce the National Election laws and to prevent and punish violations of the same," that it would be impossible for him to give any time to the committee until after the election, and until he had recovered "from the strain which incessant work, both day and night, from a week before the beginning of registration down to the day after election involves."

Everybody in the country now understands better than ever before the precise character of the trying and intricate duties discharged by DAVENPORT at election time, and the extent of the strain upon his nervous system. If DAVENPORT had gone before the committee and testifled with the most cynical frankness as to the details of his partisan service to the Republican party. he would not have helped along the abolttion of his own office one-tenth as much as he has done by insulting and defying Congress, and by going ahead as usual with his incessant work of indirect bribery and direct outrage.

Mr. Firen still has his grip upon the Chief Supervisor. On Tuesday the Chairman of the committee charged with the investigation of Davenportism requested the Secretary of the Treasury not to pay any of DAVENPORT's bills for services and disbursements at the last election until the committee should have an opportunity to examine and verify the accounts. more than \$108.0.0 had already passed from the United States Treasury into DAVEN-PORT's flugers; that DAVENPORT's bills for the recent election were alleged to amount to over \$60,000; that a special advance of \$19,000 on practically the already been made to Marshal Jacobus by the personal direction of President HARRIson; and that Mr. Davespour has rendered no public service entitling him to the payment of these large sums of money from the Federal Treasury. Congressman Firen's strong and just protest ends by calling Secretary FOSTER's attention to the circumstance that DAVENPORT can hardly complain of delay in settling his accounts. inasmuch as he once voluntarily held back all of his bills for four years during Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration, not rendering them until the Democrats were out and the

Republicans in again at Washington. The whole scandal and crime of the system which steals at a single election more than \$100,000 from the United States Treasury with which to attempt to buy success for the Republican party, are now exposed in strong light before the eyes of the people. It would be a humiliating end to the present Administration, and a disgraceful thing to Gen. HARRISON personally, if the last days of his term of office were degraded by deliberate connivance with this man JOHN I. DAVENPORT to prevent the exposure of a fraud upon the Treasury.

Thanksgiving Day.

The first great reason for thanksgiving to-day is that we are all alive to take part

in the drama of humanity.

According to the possimists, that is not a reason for rejoiding, but rather an occasion for lamentation. Life, they say, is not worth living, since the sorrowful conditions of existence far exceed all its pleasures. They are Calvinists in holding that man is the victim of his destiny, determined in the counsels of eternity and before all time. They say that his freedom of will is an illusion with which he flatters himself, and that really he is the slave of the law of heredity and incapable of bursting his natural bonds. The happiness of a future disembodied existence which religion promises him, they declare to be a mere maginative assumption. Even if there be this life to come, they ask, what reason is there to assume that it will be happier

than the present and not more miserable

Here we know, they continue, that discontent is universal, and that it is essential to provoke men to improve their condition, so far as they are able, and that it tends to bring about the progress of civilisation and the advancement of our race. Perfect content and satisfaction would induce slothful stagnation in this life. they argue, and cause men to lapse into a torpidity of which the result would be the obliteration of the human race, for discontent stimulates humanity to the effort to gain greater happiness by marriage. How could it be otherwise in a luture life, they ask, for do not the same spiritual laws operate always and eternully, and is it possible for man to conceive of a state in which they are annulled ?

This melancholy argument, however, has no practical interest for living men. They are not analyzing their reasons for enjoying existence in order to find out whether they are sound. They are simply getting all they can of happiness out of life, and, on the whole, they find that existence brings to them more pleasure than pain. Their discontent makes life the more enjoyable. for it provokes a striving for improvement which has all the excitement of a chase.

The watching of this class of humanity is also always full of changing interest. It is worth living to stand by and observe the procession. At this period, too, the drama of life in all parts of the world is constantly before our eyes. It is the most interesting period in the history of mankind, for the very reason that it is the most marked by discontent. It is the most envious. The great prosperity of some incites the envy of many others. The mass of society are bet- | must continue to increase. Instead of be-

ter off than ever before, but they are dissatisfied with their own good fortune, because some seem to be more successful than they. The faculty of accumulation is so rare that it provokes the envy of the multitude who have it not. The leaders are few, and the many chafe with discontent because they must follow them. The great effort of the contemporary socialism is to escape this necessity, and yet it itself depends on the hated individual leadership in an extreme measure.

This social ferment makes the human drama all the more fascinating. It is interesting to see the experiments made; and every one can follow their progress by buying THE SUN every day. Nobody is so poor as to be shut out from the theatre.

The political overturn which has just occurred in this country makes the outlook for the next four years peculiarly interesting for people of all parties. The Democracy has come into power fully for the first time in a generation. How is it going to improve its opportunities? What is the effect to be on the political future of the Union? We can only wait and see, and the prospect makes life the more attractive. All desire to live to observe the result.

Mere existence, then, is sufficient reason for thankfulness on the part of the generation which is on earth at this period of its history. Never before was the pursuit of knowledge so swift as now, and never before was the chase so well directed to the goal. The remaining years of this century are few, but measured by their accomplishment in politics, society, and science, they are likely to be of more value and more interest than whole centuries which have

already passed. This is a wonderfully interesting, a pecultarly exhibitating time in which we are so fortunate as to live. The world is more beautiful than ever before and a better place to dwell in. Let us, then, sound the notes of rejoleing and pour forth the songs of thanksgiving !

A New Flag.

The announcement comes from Washington that the Postmaster-General will give us a new flag. "After mature considera-tion," we are told, "he has decided to adopt a special design for a flag which is to fly at the mizzen of every United States vessel having on board the United States mail."

Assuming that the Postmaster-General has the power under the law to require Government mull carriers by sea to use a flag of a design to be prescribed by that officer, we hope he will take good care at all events to adopt a handsome flag. The artistic ability exercised in behalf of the Government of the United States in the choice of designs for its coins is not calculated, however, to encourage hope in this respect. It required positive affirmative genius in the direction of bad taste to select such a head as appears on our new silver coins. Better have no postal fing at all than anything which in its way is comparable with that.

It seems that several designs for the new Fireit reminded Secretary Foster that flag have been proposed by those steamship under Gen. HARRISON'S Administration companies which are under contract with the Government to carry the mails for a considerable number of years. If the Postmaster-General contemplates the selection of any of these designs, let him make them all public first and give the people an opportunity to express an opinion as to same bribery and outrage account had the merits of the different flags under consideration. No design is desirable which is not clear, distinctive, and easily recognizable, so that the moment the flag is seen at all people will know just what it is and

what it means. There is a square flag in use in the navy which we remember seeing on the day of the Engsson obsequies in this port that possesses the merits desirable in a postal flag such as the Government proposes to adopt. This is a large white flag, nearly square, with five black figures upon it, on being in the middle and one at each corner. These figures resemble the emblem used to denote a club in cards; so that the effect of the signal at a little distance is that of the ed on a man-of-war only when the vessel is despatched on an independent mission outside of any Admiral's command, as was the case with the Baltimore when she left this port to convey the remains of Capt. John Entesson to Sweden.

Of course, such an emblem as the five of clubs would never do for a plous soul like JOHN WANAMAKER; but If he will let the matter stand over a few months until we have a Democratic Postmaster-General that officer will have no objection to a good flag, even if black as the ace of spades.

New York Is Still There. At a Democratic celebration in St. Louis the other night, Major CHARLES HALCYON JONES, who has for some years objected to the towering preëminence of the State of New York, and has sought to make a Democratic West undefiled by the presence of plutocrats not in the newspaper business,

came forth and exclaimed: "Perhaps the greatest and most far reaching signifi-cance of Tuesday's victory is that it loosens the clutch of New York upon the threat of the party and transfers tical control to the sunset side of the Alleghanies It means an emancipated party, a disenthralied West, and a magnificent future of prosperity for this great Mississippi Valley."

We sympathize with Major Jones in his joy, and we are surprised that he expressed it in such comparatively frigid terms. What we have quoted is the period of an orator, not the dithyramb of a steaming Vates. This seems hardly the same JONES who said in his celebrated "Poem Read Before the Adelphic Neophotic Sodality of Neophagen College in 1890:"

"Then, rally, Free Traders, rally, and heed not the Gawp or the Gawk Hurrah for the Mississippi Valley. And t'sheel with New York."

Still, Major Jones is full of the leaven of appiness. In his pleasing dreams New York has been set aside and neutralized forever, and the West, ringed with rainbows, is the hope and the base of Democracy.

It might or might not be well for the

Democratic party and the country that Major Jones's dream should be true. For our part, we are free to admit that Democratic votes are welcome from whatever State they come, and that no State has any title to a monopoly of Democracy. At the same time, it is a little difficult to understand why some Western Democrats should be jealous of New York. Surely, the thirtysix votes of New York are regarded as a desirable contribution to the Democratic side. Until the persistent Democratic solidity of Illinois and Wisconsin has been demonstrated by a series of national elections, the Democrats who are practical politicians instead of being bards and celebraters like Major Jones, will not neglect New York or regard the new recruits of the West as capable of supplanting the powerful veteran. Moreover, s the great cities of New York must keep on growing to vaster populations, unless all the present conditions of population in the United States suffer a change surprising and apparently impossible, the political potency of the State of New York

ing "disenthralled" from it, the West will be more and more bound up with its influence. Major Jones may as well brace himself for the inevitable.

Roosevelt Saves His Pelt.

The gladsome fact is announced that the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT of Dakota, Oyster Bay, and the rest of the world, will uncouple himself from the Civil Service Commission on or before the day when the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON rides to the Cap-Itol with a Democrat. Mr. ROOSEVELT doesn't declare explicitly that life on the Civil Service Commission has ceased to have charms for him since the fact has been established that his constant butt, the Hon. JOHN WANAMAKER, is to be put back behind the Bargain Counter. Yet we may assume without indiscretion that without WANAMAKER there would be little to cheer the dun and lonesome life of such a Civil Service Commissioner as Mr. ROOSEVELT is. Our esteemed Washington contemporary, the Hon. FRANK HATTON, is an enemy of a different sort. He seems to hate Mr. Roose-VELT because he hates civil service reform. Now civil service reform is a snivelling humbug, but Mr. ROOSEVELT is a good and hearty person. He may be choleric and rash at times, but he is a frank and open fighter and hater, such as the Hon. FRANK HATTON likes and ought to like. In saying this we take it for granted that Mr. HATTON likes himself. So does Mr. WANAMAKER, but Mr. WANA-MAKER is eccentric and isolated in that opinion. That Mr. WANAMAKER should object to Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. ROOSEVELT should have an all-wool and a yard-wide contempt for Mr. WANAMAKER is eminently fitting, and, in fact, inevitable. Mr. Roose-VELT is honest even in what some of his friends may regard as his errors; civil service reform, for instance. He is a type of a bold, bluff, hot-headed, chivalrie personage, sound, sane, impulsive, fierce always for what he deems to be the right, stumbling into the wrong occasionally or oftener through a certain tendency to mistake his own hasty conclusions for the includible flat of the fates, but always worthy of respect because always animated with a high and unselfish purpose.

Mr. WANAMAKER has been Mr. Roose VELT's chief enemy during the HARRISON Administration. Civil service reform under the most favorable and pigeon-livered Administration is a squaring of the circle and a triumphant demonstration of the fact, if fact it be, that two and two make a baker's dozen. Gen. HARRISON is a civil service reformer, bred in Indiana; that is to say, a cat among the mice. But Gen. HARRISON is not a petty, timid, or dishonest person. He will do for civil service reform what he is obliged to do by law. No more, except in so far as it may be conceivable that good polities might be in that move.

We congratulate Mr. ROOSEVELT on his approaching release. A Civil Service Commissioner under a Democratic Administration is an anomaly. Of course the Civil Service act should be and will be obeyed as strictly under one Administration as another. But although that measure is the work of a Democrat and was passed in a moment of hilarity by Democratic votes, there must always be a palpable contradiction between the aristocratic civil service reform idea and the practical and popular democratic idea. If a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President do their duty, there will be no more United States Civil Service Commissioners. In that event, there will be a diminution of hypocrisy and an increase of the efficiency of the Federal civil service.

As to our young friend, Mr. Roose-VELT, his withdrawal from an essentially false public position to the delights of private independence is to be welcomed Whether he chooses to pursue office in New York or the not more clusive mountain sheep among the crags and peaks of the new West, which is making his party so ill just at present, he will have fun, and he will five of clubs. This flag, we believe, is hoistis needed here. Who else should be the chief departer of a new departure. We submit the following Republican ticket for 1894: For Governor-FREDERICK SINN GIBBS of

> de T'irteent'. For Lieutenant-Governor - THEODORUS ROOSEVELTUS of Ovster Bay. Let us have war.

Road Making, Bee Keeping, and Other Things.

Praiseworthy action has just been taken by the Executive Committee of the National League for Good Roads, in opposition to the scheme for turning its business over to the Government, or making it dependent upon the Federal Treasury. The Executive Committee has repudiated the memorial to Congress prepared by Col. Pope, in favor of the establishment of a Road De partment of the Government, under the direction of a Secretary of Roads, empowered to establish a read college, to maintain a road exhibition, to encourage road improvement, and to take general charge of all the roads of the United States, with the exception of rallroads and city streets. The Executive Committee of the Lengue has not only disavowed any responsibility for this memorial, which was not issued under its authority, but has adopted a policy which is incompatible with that therein set up. Its policy is to promote road improvement through the voluntary and united action of the several commercial, agricultural, and other bodies that are most directly interested in the subject. Among the members of the League are representatives of transportation companies, chambers of commerce, farmers' unions, the wheelmen, the local road leagues, and other organizations; and it is through these bodies that operations are to be carried on, without asking any subsidy from the Federal Government, and without its interference. It is hardly worth while to say that if Col.

Pope's Road Department were set up in Washington, according to his memorial, it would be by far the costliest department of the Government, luvolving the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars every year and the employment of an army of road makers at least thrice as strong as the

regular army. A number of other projects recently brought up are not less foolish and impracticable than the Government road project. Some of the members of the Bee Keepers' Association, for example, which is about to hold its national convention, are preparing to present the claims of apiculture to Congress, to ask that it shall be taken in charge by the Federal Government, and to apply for an appropriation in its behalf. The agricultural JERRY RUSK favors the apicultural subsidy, as he favors Government road making and Dynex-FORTH's rain making; but even Daddy Russ will not be able to help the bee keepers during his brief term of official service.

We now learn that a subsidy for another special object, with which Congress has no concern, is demanded by the County Medi-

cal Society of Camden county, N. J. At the Convention of that body a resolution was adopted calling upon Congress to make an appropriation from the Federal Treasury to defray the expenses of the Pan-American Medical Congress which is to be held in Washington next year. We have not a doubt that JERRY RUSK will support this resolu-

tion also. Yet, for all that, the appropriation cannot be got. These subsidy hunters will have to learn that the functions of the Federal Government are limited.

The Grave and the Dance Hall.

No one will begrudge its meagre satisfaction to our esteemed Republican contemporary, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, for thus taking a thwack at a distinguished politician on the opposing side, who some time last spring lifted up his voice and prophesied:

"HENRY WATTERSON'S grave at the end of the slaugh-

ter house proved to be a dance hall." Mr. WATTERSON counselled against the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND from the belief that he did not represent the full Democratic strength in the State of New York, the pivotal State, in the judgment of everybody, before the nomination, and the pivotal State since the election, in the opinion of any one capable of appreciating the entire course of the campaign amid the bewildering surprises of the end. Mr. WATTERSON, like a sincere and carnest Democrat, believed in starting to win the fight by Democratic strength rather than by Republican weakness. He was searching for a man who could carry the State although his judgment as to the candidate differed from THE SUN's, the result of the election shows that both were right upon

In 1888 the full Democratic strength, as represented by the vote for Governor Hill. was 650,464, a majority of 126 over the Republican vote. In 1892, four years later, after four years of a Republican Federal Administration and after a Democratic campaign prosecuted with a vehemence and imporativeness of effort never before put forth, the Democratic vote for President is

This is an increase of less than 3,500 over the vote of four years earlier. It is a greater drop from the Democratic strength normal in 1892 than was the lesser Presidential voto

Happily this fact has now merely the interest of history. The election is over; the Force bill is beaten, and the Democracy is restored to power with the unanimous party wish that it may stay.

The city of Hamburg will to-morrow hold a grand festival in celebration of its relief from the epidemic of cholera. New York has reason to rejoice with Hamburg on this occasion, and we shall be happy to send our congratulations to its people in company with others that will be sent to them from all parts of the world. May the old city never again be visited by a plague like that from which it suffered so terribly in the months of Septem-

The cholera has not yet wholly disappeared from Hamburg. There are still new cases of it reported every day, but these cases are very few, rarely more than three or four in any day; and the death rate of the city is not

above that of ordinary times. To Hamburg, health and prosperity evermore !

" Evacuation Day," the 25th of November, upon which day in 1783 the British redcoats evacuated New York, is a great day for our city, a great day for the young American re-public. It will be celebrated this year i.y the Old Guard and the Continental Guard. Everybody should celebrate.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the reported gift of half a million of dollars to help build the new Episcopal cathedral in New York city is a fact. Every citizen of a reasonable mind. Jew or Gentile, can look with apget somewhere, whether right or left. The provai and interest upon the noble project of Republican party of New York has not | building in this city a magnificent Episcopal cathedral. Leaving creeds out of the question, the Episcopal Church represents a charitable organization which, considering its size, is second to none in the performance of beneficent work. The cathedral, when completed upon its commanding site, will be one of the most splendid adornments of the city. People of humane instincts and of public spirit can well join in furthering a scheme that already rests upon such a solid foundation. And if any wealthy man, of whatever denomination, desires to do a generally profitable and praiseworthy act, he can give a million dollars or more toward the erection of the Cathedral of St. John.

> The annual report of the Free Circulating The annual report of the Free Circulating of to-day, in the scarrious language of the tuneou. Library shows a large amount of work, well attacks the Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr. With the chardone, to the advantage of an ever-increasing number of citizens.

The Canadians who are swarming to this country, leaving provincialism, royalty, impecuniosity, and wearisomeness behind them make very excellent American citizens. Wo have now about 20,000 of them in our city. They are peaceable, industrious, frugal, temperate, and law abiding. Some of them are first-rate business men; very many of them work at trades, and others take up any kind of labor by which they can earn a living. Even those of them whose native speech is the French are apt to know something of the English, and very soon get hold of it. Many of the Canadians raised in the rural districts, both men and women, seek employment in factories when they come to this country, and thousands of them are to be found in the factories of New York as well as New England. Their complexion is slightly darker than that of the average American, and only a small pro-portion of the men wear beards. We should guess that a hundred French Canadians taken at random would weigh at least a thousand pounds less than a hundred ordinary Ameri-cans taken at random. The average-sized New Yorker who goes among the habitans of the province of Quebec, especially during the winter time, will very surely say that they are a small-sized race of people. It is estimated that over 100,000 native Canadians have come to this country within the past seven years. leaving foreign rule and hard times behind It must be very trying for poor old Canada to lose so many of her healthy, wellbehaved, and industrious children.

The State of Colorado has commendably taken means to prevent the slaughter of the few wild buffaloes that are yet at large in Lost Park. A short time ago it was discovered that a party of hunters had undertaken to exterminate the whole herd, which numbered less than fifty, and had actually shot about one-fifth of them when the State Warden ontered his remonstrance against the continuance of the sport. It then turned out that neither the Federal Government nor the State Government had made any provision for their protection, and that they could be saved only by the interference of the Governor, who had no legal authority. The Governor promptly acted upon his own responsibility, and the shameful work of destruction has thus been topped. According to a report of the State Warden there are yet about forty wild buffaloes n Lost Park, and there is a good prospect that they will be allowed to live and multiply. The Governor is desirous that the Legislature shall empower the State Warden to safeguard them hereafter. The park, however, is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government

by which it was reserved for public uses; and

it would be a very easy thing for the Secretary of the Interior to issue an order that would keep buffalo hunters out of it forever.

The loyal followers of Police Commissioner JOHN C. SHERHAN, the Tammany chief-tain of the "old Thirteenth" district, rolled up a Democratic majority in the district on election day that staggered the Wicked FREDDY Ginns, the Republican leader, and amazed the oldest inhabitant of the district. Mr. Sucruss has hit upon a shrowd and interesting plan of keeping his proud army of voters intact. He proposes to call them together once a month in the attractive assembly room of the Tammany district headquarters in the Pequod Club to listen to inspiring Democratic doctrine from the lips of capable talkers, and, afterward to entertain them with glee singing and other forms of commendable diversion. These are to be strictly temperance meetings, and the Commissioner has

christened them "social ratifications." Mr. SHEENAN, it will be seen, has come to the conclusion that it isn't good policy to let up in the work of enthusing the people in the cause of true Democracy just because election is over, and he hopes to keep them actively interested in politics all the year round, and in organizing his social ratifications has set an example that other district leaders throughout the city can copy with profit to the party and incidental gratification to themselves.

Question: "Though yet young, I am ambitious to become a famous man, and I would like THE SUN to tell me how to win fame." Answer: Few of the men who enjoy worldwide fame ever set out to win it, and many of them did not care a snap of the finger for it. SOCRATES and PLATO are famous because of their wisdom; ALEXANDER and CASAR because of their conquests; Isalan and Paul because of New York by the greatest majority, and SHARESPEARE and DANTE own their fame to

support of Grover Cleveland on Mr. Murphy's part is lead answered by a reference to the features of Renser-lar county in the late "cyclone" From a majority of over 30st for the Republican electors in 1888 to a una-perity for direct Cleveland of over 1,300 in 1802 can be ver itse for the Repsend of over 1,800 in 1802 can be carry for diever (leveland of over 1,800 in 1802 can be rawn deductions which ought to silence this slander, f, indeed, the slander of a Magwamp can be science, tilve us the Lon of the New York state Democracy as the colleane of the Hon. David B. Hill. With David S. and Edward Murphy, Jr., on guard, the interests of the huntre state will be ably represented. Use E. S. Monax. New York, Nov. 21.

Long Island Engines. To the Entron or The Sex-Sire Reading the article in Tax Sex this morning regarding "commutation tickets" for suburbanites. I feel as though I would like to say a few words as regards commuting on Long Island. Another object of complaint are the engines they use on the north side division. They are about the eldest engines which are still in existence, and to pull a train of five or six cars, lammed with people standing up in the cars and on the platforms, at a rate of more than therry mites an hoar, is an impossibility, and a read that is as rich and has seen a monopoly should do something to make life a little caster for the residents of Long Island.

Picanisa, Nov. 22.

And This from an Esteemed Populist Contemporary.

From the Pueblo Evening Star. There are so many good newspapers in the United States that one cannot say this or that is the best without mental reservation. But for an all around, good paper—nine that fills the entire place for a nawspaper, an encyclogadia, a work on moral philosophy ethics, religion, and all other things, commend us to The Sus of New York. It leaves nothing whatever to be desired.

So Near and Yet So Far. From the Minneapatic Store

L. Baker is in New York and near a leveland.

Grace Before Ment.

From Kate 1 isld's Wastergrow
When Julia carves at household feast—
A ligure so a calculy sevel—
action may brain with often Bit
The saying of an old-time with
'Grace before ment."

When Julis curves with dainir hands, Whose every louch is lived and nead, the truncest oreast should tender grow, the dryest joints on with or show— "Grace before meat."

When John carves, her gracious amile, Which gives to the a welcome awest. Sends through my heart a curious thrift-Devotion dath my spirit hit. "Grace before meat."

THE TROUBLES OF BLACK HORSE.

The Threatening Aspects of the School Question Among the Navajos. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.-Compulsory education seems to be at the root of the serious trouble threatened among the Navajos. When Congress, in the act approved March 3, 1891. seclared that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, "is hereby authorized and directed to make and enforce, by proper means, such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit." its purpose, of course, was to do good to these children. Perhaps Congress did not take fully into consideration the fact that too much zeal on this subject might involve serious trouble.

At all events, the Indian Bureau promulgated ten rules for carrying this enactment into effect. One of them defined children of suitable age as all those over five and under eighteen years of age, while suitable health was to be determined by the certificate of a physician after medical examination. Again, where there were not sufficient day schools on the reservation "or if for other reasons the good of the children shall clearly require that they be sent away from home to school," they were to b put into schools away from the reservations. In this latter case the consent of parents was ordinarily to be secured. "If practicable," which of course implies that they were to go with or without consent. Three other rules, relating to the punishment of parents who might endeavor to resist the law, read thus: 7. Cases of refusal to allow children to be sent to schools, either on or all reservations, or of exposition to the proper officers in their attempts to secure the school attendance of indian children, shall be referred to the ladius office, accompanied by explicit satements setting forth the circumstances or each case. Such punishment or pensitive as the circumstances may seem to can for will be prescribed by this office.

Level and Cocks bearing
sensor. However, the property of the selection of the control of the con

To the Enten of The Scs-Sir. A morning paper of the 13th of November contains a news item as to the "Kimball Mission," a "charity" which I denot find in the Charity Organization Foolety's directory The facts, as stated, show it to be a most mischievous agent, regularly distributing food without investigation to poor persons upon a "letter from some person to whom their condition is known."

All authorities on charitable work are agreed that

any system is mischievous which simply gives stated any system is instance on which a simply gives such an under relief with no requirement of the recipient than that he should be "worthy." It is very questionable whether any charitable "relief" does more good than harm. Dr. John Hall, one of the Commissioners appointed after the panic of 1873 to luquire what alebs stond be taken for the relief of the unusual auftering of that winter, says that the Commission found that the various charitable resources of the city themselves attracted, it not manufactured, paupers. Let's of people in the control who there are plenty of the metal who will be a people in the control who will be used to the manufactured, and, if not there are plenty of places where we can turn in and be taken care of?

Mr. Editor, as Christmas comes on, with its restitions and domations, we must remember that it is very easy to give money and old cothes. It is very easy to easy to the poor by putting them on someboly rises back. Any soft-headed Socialist can do that but it is very difficult for even the wises to "improve the condition," of the poor, tertainly it cannot be done by tree distribution of bread and animomonals low-ever carefaily disguised they may be as "be-eight allow ances," or "endowments of working men settler. outdoor relief with no requirement of the recipient

46 WEST NISSTEENIN STREET, New York.

To tak Edition or The Sgn-Sir. We desire to find
Nr. Rotton Hall's protest against the awar of "Nom
ball Mission" as one of those indistribuliate against
in giving relief, without investigation, which even
there is attract viscous periods in the new and chairs
those aircait here to lead officials as in our opinion it
is needless and integrals a committee.

By order of the Law and a committee.

Caneral Secretary Charity Organization Society.

The Lighting of the Columbus Floats.

To the Roman or law sex-like I made no contract to illuminate the electric of New York, which I supposed would be as its out as those of London or Paris on similar orea as and as to the lighting of the fonia (before to a resist of the beyolate), the foil floats (before to making of the they classe), the following extract of making from the superintendent of the discount of the described for the superintendent of the foliation interfal light to produce the foliation where a second to the state of the filling the state of the foliation where a second to serve our times and they are described the serve of the state of the filling the serve of the state of the filling the serve of the state of the serve of the state of a serve of the state of a serve of the ser

Mother Goose Up to Bate. tiark, hark the dogs do bark, The students are coming to town; Some in drags. And some is cap and gows

THE FIRST GUN OF THE CIVIL WAR Who Fired the Signal Shot for the Bom-

bardment of Sumter ! Gen. Beauregard has just furnished to the newspapers of New Orleans a reply to the re-South Carolina fired the first shell at Fort Sumter. The final responsibility for that act is of course on the man who gave the instruction to open fire, namely, Beauregard himse while he also had his orders. But as to the battery commander who received and executed that order, this, according to Gen. Beau-

regard, was Capt. George S. James.

The same question came up several years ago in the Century Magazine and the "Battles and Londers of the Civil War." Gen. S. D. Lee had contributed to that series of war articles his reminiscences of "The First Step in the War." He had been one of Beauregard's aidede-camp at the bombardment of Sumter, and with James Chestnut, Jr., Roger A. Pryor, and A. R. Chisolm, who were also on Beauregard's staff, had gone in a boat from Fort Sumter to Fort Johnson, on James Island, in the early morning of April 12, 1861, after a final interview with Major Anderson. The rest of the story may be given in Gen. S. D. Lee's words; story may be given in Gen. S. D. Lee's words; The order to fre the signal gan was given to Capit, George S. James, commanding the latter; at that point, it was then 4 A. M. and dames at one round his command and arranged to carry out the order. He was a great adouter of Roger A. Pryor, and said to him. "You are the only man to whom I wond give up the honor of firing the trat gain of the war, and is offered to allow him to fire the Pryor, on reserving the other was very much against d. Pryor, on reserving the other to the war, and is offered to allow him to fire it. Pryor, on reserving the other to the control of t was about a milar to that of Major th lerson, as we jett him a few moments before on the whart at Fort samter. Capt James would allow no one case but minself to fire this con.

The boat, with the aldes of Gen. Beancezard, left Fort Joneson before the arrangements were complete for

artis equivaient, be reined, realized for a projudgment decides to be nost practicable.

It was these instructions that formed the basis of the second and final communication to Major Anderson, received by him three-quarters of an hour after midnight on the mounting of April 12. "His reply, says 6em. S. D. Lee," indicated that he would evacuate the fort on the 15th, provided he did not in the mean time receive contradictory instructions from his Government or additional supplies, but he declined to agree not to open his guns upon the Confederate troops in the event of any hostile demonstrations on their part againsthis flag.

This statement, it appears, was regarded by Gon. Beauregard's sides, on reading it over, as "unsatisfactory," and they accordingly untilled him that the bombard ment would begin in one hour. And so the civil war was opened.

One of Nature's Frenks.

From the Philadelphia Times. A very strange freak of nature is reported from Roseburg. S. C. It is a three-weeks old baby, whose right hand bears the invirint of a human face. The face occupies the entire paint and is as clearly outlined as though pointed on percelain. It is the countenance of a little child about three years old lying asleep, with the evelushes drawn in fine dark lines on the full checks. The mouth seems to be slightly parted, and the lite are delicately timed.

lines on the full cheeks. It is are delicately be sightly parted, and the line are delicately the sightly parted, and the line is singular and the sightly parted and represented the second of the sightly and the solutions of a first side best about three months of a first side less about three months of a first side side and arbitrate friends profess age. Belities a straig resemblance to the chartests was a straig resemblance to the chartests are a straig resemblance to the chartests arms she looked at the hands, it mother's arms she looked at the hands, and with a load ory fainted away, but on commit to herself exhibited the little crouture shads to the attendants, who saw at once the stange likeness to the dead and gone sister. Miss to the attendants who saw at one the stange likeness to the dead and gone sister. Miss to steen was at first much frightened over the singular circumstance, but at last became convinced that the strange portrait was sent to confort her. The image on the pain was clearer the first few days of the bars ally finding away.

When sirls get together they will say things. One of them was telling of a "huckboard party" in which she had participated. "And when we got back," said she, "we were chiled through. So, while the boys took a smoke we sat an hugged the stove.
"We'll" exclaimed the girl with the hig bins eyes, "I think you might have hugged the boys and let the stove do the smoking.

Pleased with the Heginning.

From the Washin, and French Star. "Hello" exclaimed the man from Chicago as he stood before the Washington monument.
"That's a pretty good elevator shaft. When
are you going to put up the rest of the building."

Pay the Supervisors. To run Entron or Tan him being Now that the United States Deputy Marshale are past, why don't the United States Supervisors and their moment 1. J. B., New York Now Y

Not the Crack o' Doom, From the Chicago Davig Testume. What is that wild unearthly sound That seems so tweeter reation a la-it to the college hove. They're found bew and most heartrending yes